

# The Lomond Press

VOL. 7 NO. 30

LOMOND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1923

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## LOCALETS

LOST, on the road between Lomond and Vulcan on Wednesday, February 21st, a beaver muff. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery. Mrs. H. N. Hanna, Lomond.

CARD OF THANKS:—Mr. and Mrs. Perrin of Travers desire to publicly express their appreciation of the kindness and the most generous tributes of sympathy tendered them by the many friends and acquaintances during their hours of bereavement.

Lomond and environs appears to be laboring under a sort of flu epidemic. Among those attacked were H. E. Elves, Mr. and Mrs. Erskine and Norman Erskine, Mrs. Wogsburg and two children, Mrs. M. Kyllingstad, Mrs. C. F. Koch, Tommy Paton, Frank Asselstine and a couple of the Dilley children. The affliction appears to be one of more misery than seriousness.

Walter Pleasants and Percy Milnes are putting up ice for E. W. Frost & Son.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Holden and family are packing up in readiness to move to Carleton Place. Mr. Holden had been scouting around for a couple of weeks, looking for a favorable location for his blacksmith business, finally deciding on the above-named place.

A number of ladies participated in a very enjoyable afternoon tea at the home of Mrs. N. Holden on Monday, the guest of honor being Mrs. (Dr.) McPherson.

Mrs. Paton entertained the Ladies' Aid Society at her home on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Oliver of Travers is visiting her mother, Mrs. Paton, for a few days.

Mrs. Earl Jones, of Travers, is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Donily.

Miss Pederson of the school staff has enjoyed during the week a visit from her mother, of Bow Island.

Those who attended the big sheriff's sale at Bow City were surprised to see the display of ready cash that was in evidence

there. Everything was sold at a high figure, considering the times and conditions. Horses, of none too good quality, went as high as \$150 a team. Cattle also brought surprising prices.

These are the times for the holding of elections. Every voter likes a vote. At least one might easily be pardoned for drawing such a conclusion. In both divisions in the municipal elections the poll ran to about ninety-nine and forty-four one-hundredths per cent of the available. In division 2 Buhlinger sustained his office by defeating Pate in a vote of 1432. In division 5 Rodgers was returned over Steeves in a vote of 4925. The day was most admirably adapted to the necessary driving.

C. R. Westgate, manager of the Kleinbirt Collieries, Ltd., at Bow City, has gone to some of the eastern financial centres to interest finance in the problem of developing the company's coal areas.

In the next issue The Press will resume Mr. Forster's outline of Canadian history. This series was running a year ago and was the subject of a good deal of interest.

Current sessions of the federal and provincial governments are showing but little in original ideas. As for economy, the Alberta members contemplate a paring of stipends and salaries.

If you don't believe there are any bone-dry spots in America, just buy some stock in certain oil companies.—Washington Post.

## ARMADA

The masquerade dance which was postponed on account of the weather men, took place on Friday evening at the Armada Hall and was a decided success. Some very pretty costumes were displayed. Our next dance will be held on Friday evening, March 2nd.

## RADIO NOTES

Ronnie Howell of Armada is turning out quite a radio bug, for after taking a cold drive to Jones, the radio druggist at Vulcan, Ronnie brings home a bunch of wire, a head phone and a peanut tube and with the aid of a few sticks and one of his dad's old packing boxes, and of course a bit of hay wire, he has been able to hear from some of the following stations: Herald CHCD, Calgary, KHKD Calgary, CFDC Calgary, W. W. Grant Ltd. Calgary, KFI Los Angeles, and others in Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, Cal. Those from the W. W. Grant, Ltd., of Calgary, and from the Calgary Herald came in splendid.

## COMMUNICATION

The columns of The Press are open to the public for the discussion of timely topics, but no responsibility is accepted by The Press for any statements made under this heading. All communications must bear the signature of the author, though not necessarily for publication.

## ADDRESS

by  
DR. GUMBO, Ph.D.  
to the

Departing Settlers of Alberta.

Not unto the Hills, as David sang,  
Do I lift up mine eye;  
But unto a bank, of brick and lime,  
Where all my efforts die.

Efforts die! There is the rub. Here lies the cause: pilfered service. Of the strained conditions confronting the world today, every branch of society has its grievances. The farming element demands a wheat board, long-term loans, lower tariffs, etc., as solvents to their distress, while the labor element cries to all the world: Bread! Bread! Give us bread! While we cannot ignore a cry for bread nor for work to buy bread, still I am convinced that a solution of the farmer's dilemma will finally solve our social difficulties.

The correction of these irregularities complained of by the farmers can only be accepted as cheques to the farmers' advantage in the Great Trade Game. The time is already ripe for an economic re-arrangement which will cut the roots of this hybrid standard-of-value, then it would rise, Phoenix like, on the ashes of its dead self, to a higher, to a nobler dispensation of nature's bounties upon humanity.

Something is wrong. Why so much poverty? Why so much actual distress in so many Canadian homes? Why so much vulgar display in others? Has not sufficient wealth been produced this year in wheat alone to make a bloated millionaire of each man, woman and child within our fair Dominion, and yet we have so great a poverty, through a pernicious standard-of-values, that I find you people, from no fault of your own, obliged to forsake your once cherished homes to become wanderers out from a land of plenty. You asked for bread and society has given you stones and you are cast adrift. Where is the wrong? Have you not produced sufficient to serve your several needs, and to spare? Indeed you have done all this. No citizens in any other country have heaped up such a tremendous pile of wealth in so short a time as the people of this Great West, and yet you are driven to despair. The cause of your dilemma, ladies and gentlemen, has not been suddenly thrust upon you but has come as a slow, cancerous growth, a sort of deadly nightshade, with its roots, centuries old, ramifying the tombs of Rameses and Tutankhamen and its tendrils encompassing the earth, whose very touch tends to dilate the vision of mortal man, yet cramps and darkens his soul. I will name it that you will recognize it even if at present you cannot associate it with your troubles.

The thing itself is GOLD—harmless as a metal but pernicious as a standard-of-values.

In the early days gold was sought for as an article of personal and other adornment, and for enfolding the mortal remains. As a sustenance of the mortal body it has no value, therefore, gold as a standard-of-values may be accepted as a pure myth. Thus, ladies and gentlemen, your conditions, each and severally, are due to the fact that you bartered your real substance for a shadow, which shadow has failed you.

Question: What can you suggest to be a more equitable standard-of-value?

Answer: "Wheat!" cried Dr. Gumbo. "I claim the wheat standard-of-value to be the true standard-of-value (laughter and applause) for these reasons, viz:—"

(a). To those who do not wish to worship God, the great source of our spiritual strength, the golden grain, as the chief source of our physical strength, should appear a fit object for worship.

(b). No other commodity, within the dollar world, has such a universal cost of production and none is freer from monopoly. If our social difficulties are the result of filched services under the gold standard-of-value then our new standard-of-value should be a "stop, thief" system. For instance, we will take one bushel of wheat as the unit value against which would be issued negotiable paper at 100%, as in the gold standard-of-value.

(c). Where would be the advantage? Advantage! Most everywhere. Take your seed grain issue from the government last spring. Under the present standard-of-values you received, say, 200 bushels of wheat at \$1.50 per bus. Wheat prices, you tell me, were 75c. per bus, when you threshed; did you pay the government with 200 bushels? No, sir! You handed over the 200 bushels you purchased and an additional 200 bushels. That is how the gold standard-of-values hit you in this; and it hits you invariably the same in every other time transaction you enter into. Did not your 200 bushels return to the government wheat for wheat, pound for pound, calorie for calorie? Yet the loan was not satisfied. You must have over 200 bushels more of your accumulated effort as a sacrifice to the Moloch of the gold standard-of-values. Whatever is sacrificed is lost to the penitent but not to the gods in this instance nor in any of the other incursions, mortgages, loans, machinery notes, etc., against which you are struggling. Go to the banks, monuments of prosperity, and there you will find your lost efforts—pyramided, they call it, to be released from time to time to further confound you; and when the majority of you producers have been milled sufficiently "they fold up their tents, like the Arabs, and as silently steal away." Under the wheat standard-of-value you would give your note for whatever services received, in bushels, and you would pay in bushels the amount of bushels set forth in the note.

Question: Do you mean to say that the price of wheat will not change?

(next page)

(from previous page)

Answer: Under the wheat standard of-value a bushel of wheat would represent 100% labor of production in all commodities, f. o. b. basis. For convenience we will call the medium of exchange Bushel Dollar—that is to say,

**L. H. STACK, L. L. B.**  
BARRISTER - SOLICITOR  
NOTARY  
Bank of Hamilton Chambers  
VULCAN - ALBERTA

**HERBERT J. MABER**  
SOLICITOR AND  
BARRISTER  
VULCAN - ALBERTA



**VULCAN ENCAMPMENT I.O.O.F.**

Meets the second and fourth Mondays in each month. Visiting patriarchs always welcomed.

**H. MARCELLUS, C.P.**  
**GORDON HANNA, F.S.**

**PRIMROSE REBEKAH LODGE No. 6**  
LOMOND, ALBERTA

Meets on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. Visiting members welcomed.

N.G., Mrs. Alice Erskine.  
V.G., Mrs. Dolly Benson.  
R.S., Mrs. Helen Williamson, P.N.G.  
F.S., Mrs. Hattie Manning, P.N.G.  
Treas., Mrs. Vera Munro.  
D.D.F., Mrs. Jennie Teskey.

**H.E. Elves**

**AUCTIONEER**

**Notary Public and  
Commissioner**

**Lomond - Alta.**

**Horse Hair  
Hides and  
Furs**

I will pay the highest market prices for the above. Bring in your stuff.

**JOHN HOLO**

## Links in a Chain



AS every Link in a Chain is an indispensable part and contributes to the strength of the whole, so every branch and sub-branch of this Bank is a vital unit, closely united with all the other branches, and is a link in a strong chain which encircles the world and guards the financial safety of clients.

**THE  
STANDARD BANK  
OF CANADA**

TOTAL ASSETS OVER EIGHTY-THREE MILLIONS  
Lomond Branch, - - - R. T. M. Temple, Manager.  
Travers Branch, - - - J. H. Olver, Manager.

a bushel of new wheat, within a certain standard of food value, would be worth to the producer one Bushel Dollar at any time or any place in Canada.

Q. Suppose I bought a horse for \$100.00—

A. —just a minute! You couldn't buy under the wheat standard-of-values for dollars, but for wheat or Bushel Dollars.

Q. Well then, for 400 bushels of wheat at 75c.—

A. —Hold on there, there are no cents now.

Q. What I mean to say is, that when I bought, wheat was worth 75c. and when the note came due it was worth \$1.25, would I have to pay 100 bushels of wheat?

A. Certainly; even if, as you surmise, wheat might be worth \$3.00 per bushel. The amount stated in the contract would always be the amount of bushels you would have to pay to settle the account. Today you never know, until the crop is sold, the number of bushels required to settle the bill. Then we would have 'service exchange'.

Q. How about the wheat board? How about land values, real estate, labor, international trading, banking, tariffs, taxes.

A. Thank you, thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for asking these questions. Questions always tend to keep us within our local range. Some of these are comprehensive, as to require a special volume. However we will consider some of their more salient features under the new standard-of-values. Take land values, they would have a tendency to increase owing to the ever greater demand. Barring location, their real value would be based upon their ability to produce wheat, or its equivalent. Labor would become scarce thus the holdings would gradually be reduced to a one-man basis. Real estate would suddenly drop since the people would flock to the land to produce, in the clear air and open sunshine, their Wheat Dollars. International trading would proceed without a shock, since it functions already on commodities. As to values, little gold enters into the transactions. Banks would function much the same but would no longer reel off paper money against a small capital investment. They would be robbed of this magic art of dividing nothing by one hundred and the vast appropriations of labor and multiplying the quotient by seven, eight or nine, resulting in most encouraging concrete dividends. They would become repositories for the surplus efforts of the producers. The government would control all currency, issue and recall the same as occasion demanded. Each issue would be backed by the resources of Canada and the ability of the people, as at present. Taxes would no longer prove a nightmare to you farmers.

The wheat board—absolutely useless from your point of view, but it would function as a strictly government institution to handle the crops, which would become a government charge for all the people; in fact it would become the clearing house for all international trade. Once the government had issued to the producers currency receipts (bushel dollars) it would be in possession of the total wheat offerings. In a year of, say, three hundred million bushels, the total offerings would be in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty million bushels, allowing fifty million bushels for seed, for which the government would pay two hundred and fifty million Bushel Dollars.

Q. If the farmer received one Bushel Dollar at the elevator who would pay the freight?

A. The people. The government would now pay the freight since it was now owner of the wheat. Since we are all agreed that our social inequalities arise through labor loss by the producers and gain to the gold standard-of-values system, therefore our business is to search out the leakage and stop it wherever found. In freight charges we find tremendous waste of farm labor. Can any of you, or any person else, explain to me why you farmers should pay freight to Ft. William on every bushel of wheat sold to the elevators? Here are two reasons why you shouldn't:

1. A large percentage of this street wheat never goes to Ft. William.
2. An accepted maxim in business is 'the consumer pays the freight'.

Now then, ladies and gentlemen, under the new system your wheat would be bought at one Bushel Dollar per bushel f.o.b. local points. Here your labor ends and is paid off. The same conditions obtain in a Ford car quoted at \$320.00 f.o.b. Ford, Ont. Here the labor of production ends and is paid off and the car is yours. Just so with the government. It pays you f.o.b. Private wealth now becomes national wealth, pays all charges and delivers to all points the wheat for home consumption, for Ft. William, for Vancouver, or Montreal wheat for export. No bungling freight charges, and no heavy demurrage costs now to flitch away your labor.

Q. Do you mean to say that the wheat board could sell wheat at any point in Canada for one Bushel Dollar.

A. No. I mean to say that the consumer pays the freight; that the unit labor exchange basis is f.o.b. exchange basis is t.o.b.; and that the unit labor in producing a bushel of wheat is the value standard of service rendered. You understand, the wheat board is now in possession of a vast volume of national wealth to dispose of, even after ample provision has been made for home consumption, at no greater cost than the paper to print the money and the freight.

Q. What about the tariff?

A. Oh yes, a great controversial question we have almost overlooked. Just here I wish to mention that, as good sports, we should cease to complain about the other fellows' jostling or crowding us. We are all in the race and if he doesn't run fair, put up the ropes and confine his movements to definite limits. There appears to be two kinds of tariffs—tariff for revenue and tariff for protection—but to the average consumer only the latter effect is felt. The great exponents of tariff will tell you that you receive as much for your wheat as the world's markets will permit, but fail to enlighten you on any other feature of the world's

trade. Did they ever tell you that, one year ago, a better grade of wool yarn could be purchased in England for 65c. per lb. than you could secure here for \$2.50 per lb.? Did they ever prepare a table of comparative costs, in the world's markets, of finished products? None that we have ever seen. If the Liverpool market is the measure for your sales, why not London the yard-stick for your purchases? No sir! You must sell in the open and buy within the enclosure. Such sudden changes—outside to sell, inside to buy—subjects you farmers to fearfully ruinous hemorrhages of income. These symptoms are unknown in other Canadian industries and should be stopped. Once we have an understandable standard of value; once we strictly adhere to the f.o.b. basis of settlement, and once we have a real wheat board, this tariff bogey, like all the other components of this false standard-of-value system, will quickly become as dead as the dodo. Can you imagine a real live, business wheat board, charged with the nation's interests, being hoodwinked by clamor? Not they! Those industries unnatural to our country will be forced out by conditions of trade, while native industries will flourish and multiply. The government will need no longer to cry "Tariff for Revenue!" With the revenue mantle lifted the lithe body, Protection, will stand revealed; and it seems to me that the wheat board will soon amputate some of the three-hundred-and-ten "Not for the Glory of God" per cent profit from its anatomy.

I must now hasten along as my time is nearly up. I feel that you understand sufficiently well—

Q. Say, Dr., what does this standard-of-wheat-value really mean?

A. A very significant question indeed, since it convinces me that a .303 calibre is not suitable on a .22 range. (We get you. Shoot again. Never mind him, he is Scotch—came interruptions from all over the big hall.) Resuming: For he is Scotch and so was she, and I am only part Scotch and am sorry, just now, for the paucity of Scotch in me, but your Alberta law... (laughter and applause)... For an intelligent discussion of this wide question one needs must clearly grasp the meaning of money and of wealth. Money is anything, really, which facilitates the exchange of labor or service. Wealth—private or national—is the surplus efforts, labors or services of the individual or nation after his domestic or national requirements, food, fuel, clothing, etc., have been provided. Wealth finds expression in any commodity not yet consumed by the individual or nation. Since labor is the great generator of wealth we wish to find a truer basis for labor-exchange whereby the labor-unit of one commodity may be exchanged at par for the labor-unit of another commodity. Gold has utterly failed for this purpose. In wheat production I find the labor-unit per bushel practically universal throughout North America, therefore it offers a fairer basis of exchange than any other commodity. Hence the wheat standard-of-value.

We might now consider, ladies and gentlemen, some of the national changes which would gradually appear with the adoption of the wheat standard-of-value. Once certain that the system was equitable the people would go back to the land. The country would be rapidly filled with happy homes. These farms you are leaving would again become prosperous. Labor organizations would dwindle as their ranks scattered

(next page)



(from previous page)

over the prairies. Agriculture would become more and more specialized as mixed farming, on the prairie, passed into oblivion. Trade would flourish and the wheels of industry would roll as never before. Rust and decay would find no resting place along our railroads. Tranquility would reign throughout the land, and I can vision you farmers no longer "Bowed by the Weight of Centuries," moving erect, confident and happy. Like the poet, each man would feel—

I grow in worth, and wit, and sense,  
Unboding critic pen,  
Or that eternal want of pen and  
Which vexes public men.

#### NOTE.

In commenting on the municipal elections, apparently The Press trod on dangerous ground when connecting the "Travers pull" with Mr. Steeves' candidacy. As a matter of fact neither Steeves nor Rodgers took the trouble to explain their policy to The Press and the remarks were, as there stated, a mere resume of observations.

The Press makes no apology for our stand in the Lomond-Travers controversy. It is actuated by the same selfish motive as finds expression through the residents or adherents of Travers. This is a perfectly natural impulse and nothing to quarrel about. Loyalty to one's own is the first evidence of strength in character.

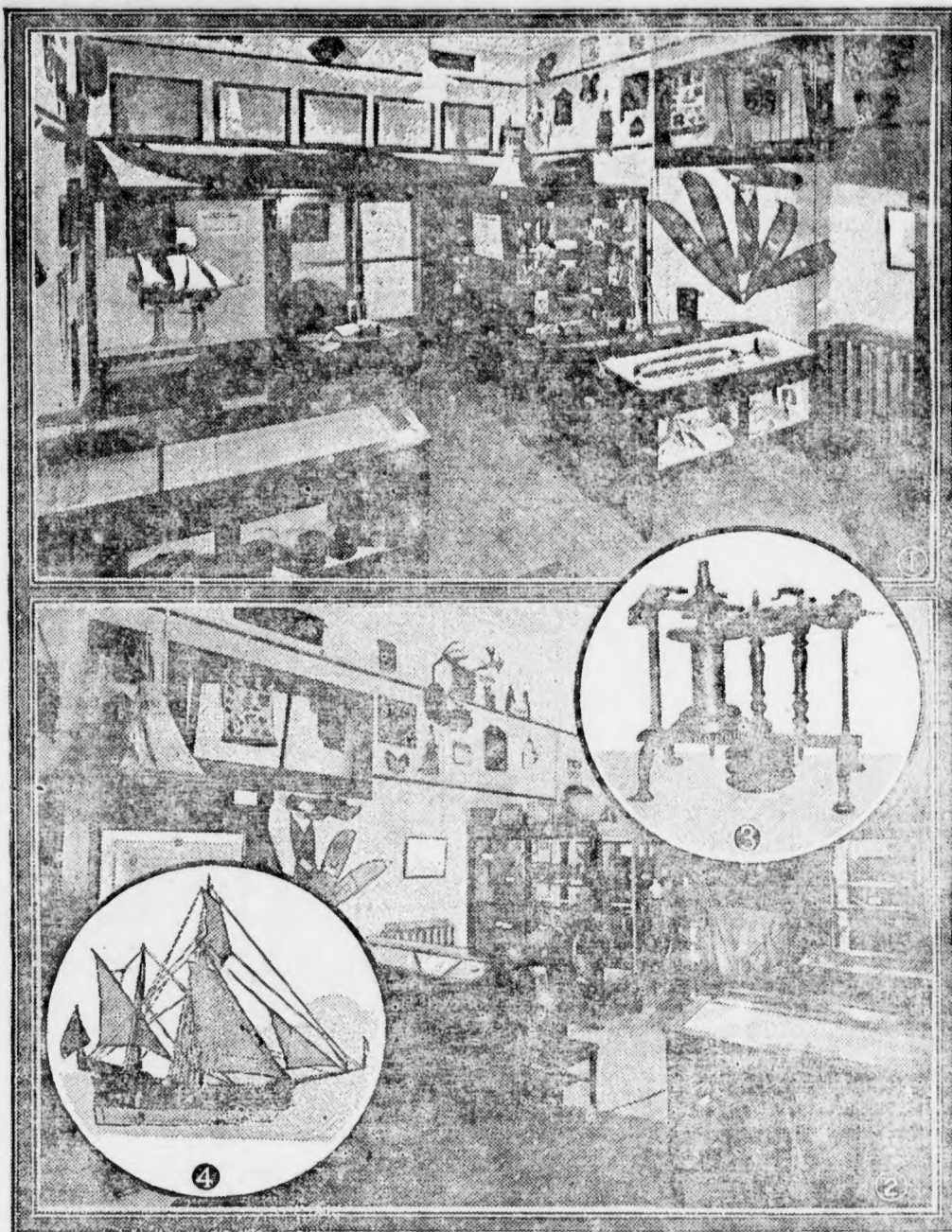
Referring to the relative merits of the two locations, Travers enjoys an advantage geographically of but one lonely mile. As a center of population Lomond is strongly in the lead, and as a center of financial and business organizations, Lomond undoubtedly presents the most inducements.

The Press does not electioneer in local campaigns, as in most every instance the voting is a premeditated and factional affair.

#### Good Medicine But Hard to Take

If you would increase your happiness and prolong your life, forget your neighbor's fault. Forget the slander you have heard. Forget the temptations. Forget the fault-finding, and give little thought to the cause which provoked it. Forget the peculiarities of your friends, and only remember the good points which make you fond of them. Forget all personal quarrels or histories you have heard by accident, and which, if regarded, would seem a thousand times worse than they are. Blot out, as far as possible, all the disagreements of life; they will come, but they will grow larger if you remember them, and the constant thoughts of acts of meanness, or, worse still, malice, will only tend to make you more familiar with them from yesterday; start out with a clean sheet for to-day; and write upon it, for sweet memory's sake, only those lovable things which are lovely and lovable.

## WINNIPEG'S HISTORICAL MUSEUM



1 and 2—Corners in the Hudson's Bay Company's historical museum at Winnipeg. 3—An old-fashioned turn-spit, on which for many years the roasts were cooked at the H.B.C. port at York Factory. 4—A model of the "Nonsuch," the ship that brought the first H.B.C. adventurers to Canada.

FOR a comparatively young city, Winnipeg has many points of interest. None is more worthy of a visit than the historical museum that has been established by the Hudson's Bay Company. The great company's history is the history of Canada's West, and no institution is better equipped to present the earliest history of that land in the manner that the Hudson's Bay Company has chosen.

The value of museums as an educational agency is now only beginning to be more generally realized. What book or series of books could give so comprehensive, so vivid or so unflinching correct a view of the world's past ages as a few days spent among the treasures of the British Museum. The idea grows in Canada as educational facilities grow. McGill University has its fine museum and the Royal Ontario Museum at Toronto, it will surprise many to know, is one of the world's finest. Its already splendid buildings, soon to be enlarged, is overcrowded with a wonderful store of historic treasures which visiting scholars from abroad never fail to visit.

The object of the Winnipeg exhibit is to depict by means of relics, pictures, documents, models, etc., the history of the Hudson's Bay Company, the life of the fur trade, the story of the pioneer settlers and the customs, dress and industries of the

aboriginal tribes. The exhibit is at present set up at the company's store at Winnipeg, and while not nearly as large as it may be expected to become, already occupies a series of rooms in that establishment.

The following principal divisions of the exhibit have been made for convenience: Early History, Furs, Indians, Life in the Service, Posts, Posts and Stores, Fights and Wars, Land and Settlement.

From the time the natives of Hudson Bay welcomed the first H. B. C. ship in 1688 the Company has been on intimate and friendly terms with the Indians, and the exhibit of Indian relics will thus be of unique interest. This will be of all the greater value since Indian skill in handicraft is even now almost only a memory of past days. The other sections of the museum will tell the tale of the entry of the white man into the West, and the up-building of isolated trading posts that have become important and fast growing cities.

The photographs reproduced herewith give an excellent idea of the splendid beginning this exhibit has made. One item of particular interest is the splendidly built model of the "Nonsuch Ketch," the first Hudson's Bay Company ship to arrive in Canadian waters. Prince Rupert and associates outfitted two ships, the "Eaglet" and the "Nonsuch." These ships sailed from Gravesend, on the

Thames, near London, in June, 1668. The "Eaglet" turned back from a point near Hudson Strait, but the "Nonsuch" proceeded and on September 29th, 1668, anchored in the South of James Bay. Then and there a fort was built and named Fort Charles, and the river flowing into the Bay was named Rupert's River. Owing to the cargo of furs brought back by the "Nonsuch" in the summer of 1669, a charter for trading rights was applied for and resulted in the charter granted by King Charles the Second, on May 2nd, 1670, to Prince Rupert and his associates forming the "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay." And thus began the great Company.

The exhibit includes a large number of important and exceedingly interesting documents and maps, as well as a large collection of tools, household utensils, and weapons of by-gone days.

The later history of Western Canada is the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the building of which resulted in the creation of a nation west of the Great Lakes, and these two great institutions are still at work at their task of nation building, and preserving the history of Canada's past. The Canadian Pacific has also established an historic museum at Lake Windermere, B.C., in memory of David Thompson, the explorer of the Rockies.

## The Lomond Press

LOMOND ALBERTA

Published Every Friday.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

RAE L. KING, PROP

LOMOND ALBERTA, FEB. 23, 1922

### LOCALETS

Einer Kyllingstad has joined up with Frank Connolly in the handling of the hardware and motor business on the Teskey premises.

That little streak of gravel down main street has demonstrated its value since the thaw came.

Mrs. Clements went to Medicine Hat on Saturday's train.

Doris Adams has been quite ill, the result of a hard fall on the ice, the injury being at the base of the skull.

The Bank of Hamilton staff has been busy closing up shop and making the transfer of local affairs to Vulcan. It is said that if anyone could find the lump of coin that institution lost around here and invested it in victory bonds he would enjoy a life long income of affluence.

Lin Dong is away to Vancouver on a business trip for a couple of weeks.

Lomond has been quiet this winter. Last winter when the Tompkins relief machine was working to capacity the town was usually full of rigs and people. At that we believe a quiet town is preferable to a return of the relief conditions—now, morally; eventually, in the ratio of dollars and cents.

Independent oil operators in the Alberta fields have been getting a trifle nervous over recent happenings. In one particular well the drillers found it plugged with scrap iron, necessitating a good deal of labor and patience to clear the hole. In other instances far too many strings of tools have been dropping to the bottom of the holes. Where so much money is at stake and the ultimate results mean so much to the people at large a bit of governmental authority might well be employed in the supervision of drilling operations.

It's about time for some Indian to come along and prophesy a long-grass year.

Two long communications on top of the auditor's report has given the "Editor's faithful compositor" a crimp in the thirteenth vertebra.

Ambassador Harvey wants

the Ten Commandments re-written. The next best thing to that would be to have them re-read occasionally.

What you know is a club for yourself and what you don't know is a meat-axe for the other fellow.

Telephone your news items.

### ONLY A MATTER OF DIET

A negro employed at one of the movie studios at Los Angeles was drafted by a director to do a novel comedy scene with a lion.

"You get into this bed," ordered the director, "and we'll bring the lion in and put him in bed with you. It will be a scream."

"Put a lion in bed with me!" yelled the negro. "No, sah! Not a-tall! I quits right here and now."

"But," protested the director, "this lion won't hurt you. This lion was brought up on milk."

"So was brung up on milk," wailed the negro, "but I eats meat now."

### MORE DIET

Two travellers at McCrohan's lunch counter in Calgary.

"What's the matter with you, friend? I see you are only eating crackers and cheese. Are you on a diet?"

"No, on commission!"

For Hardware, Harness, Dishes,  
Furniture, Paints, Etc.,  
go to

L. H. Phillips

LOMOND

ALBERTA

### THE PRESS OFFERS CLUBBING RATES WITH

The Family Herald and Weekly Star.  
The Free Press and Prairie Farmer.  
The Grain Growers Guide.  
and Several Other Publications

General Daily Paper and Magazine Sub. Agency.

Order Counter Check Books  
From THE PRESS

## Beautiful New Gingham at 25c. yd.

We have a beautiful array of Gingham that we are placing on the counter at 25 cents per yard. For children's dresses, light summer frocks, aprons and so forth, you will find these goods very attract-

We are placing in stock some natty new spring toggery for the men. Drop in and see it.

## Elliott, Argue & Co.